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CPYRGHT

We used to hear it denied, day after day, during the McCarthy years, that "the end justifies the means." Normal restraints tend to be set aside by societies engaged in hot pursuit of social goals. The goal of equality for Negroes is being approached as though it were an immediate military objective; in the spirit that denies any substitute for victory. In behalf of equality, we must, as in behalf of victory during wartime, be prepared to adjourn any commonly understood rights that stand in our way . . .

For instance: In New York last week the Commission on Human Rights has called for giving Negro workers preferential treatment, "to make up for the discrimination of a hundred years." The right of white people to equal treatment, it is proposed, shall be set aside.

For instance: In Chicago last week tens of thousands of demonstrators called for compulsory reassignment of pupils in any school whose Negro enrollment exceeds 50 per cent. The right of a student to attend the neighborhood school, irrespective of its racial composition, is, apparently, to be set aside.

For instance: In the United Nations last week a resolution was passed, in the name of racial equality, demanding that South Africa change its domestic policies. The right of a state to govern its own affairs is to be set aside.

For instance: In Washington last week a committee of Congress endorsed an omnibus civil rights bill. It is proposed, among other things, to deprive the individual entrepreneur of the right to manage his business according to his own lights.

For instance: South Dakota last week took steps to pass and enact into law, a constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax. The right of the individual state to decide what are the proper conditions for the exercise of the vote is to be eliminated.

How far is it all to go? Last week the United Nations revived a provision of the Genocide Convention calling for criminal penalties against anyone who raised his voice in such a way as to stimulate invidious feelings against any race or religion . . . It is proposed, then, to redefine the freedom of speech.

How far indeed? And when will the proponents of all these measures stop to realize that we have not much further to go before we will in fact be inviting the Negro race to join with us equally in an unfree society?

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THE WEEK

CPYRGHT

HAIL TO THE JEFE Welcoming Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro at the White House, President Kennedy said: "What you are attempting to do in your own country is what I hope all of us in all of our countries in this hemisphere would try to do for our people." Two days later (Oct. 24) Senator Goldwater asked the Senate to take a second look at the glorious example of Bolivia. He quoted Sumner Welles as saying that Paz Estenssoro had "turned Bolivia into an immense concentration camp." He quoted Kennedy's appointee, David Bell, describing Bolivia as "the most difficult case we have." He quoted the Latin American expert, Dr. William S. Stokes, on the Estenssoro regime's "intolerance . . . secret police . . . unconstitutional methods . . . concentration camps. . . ." Goldwater concluded by suggesting that U.S. aid be withheld from such a tyrannical regime, and that the Senate should not permit the President to give the impression that the U.S. considers Bolivia the very model of a forward-looking state.

SOME NOV. 5 ELECTION RETURNS, of national importance. Kentucky: Republican Louis Nunn put up better than predicted race against Democrat Edward Breathitt. Major issue: Nunn opposed executive order by outgoing Gov. Combs outlawing racial discrimination in Kentucky; Breathitt first supported Combs, later held state legislature should vote on issue. Importance: Nunn's showing will give indication how strong GOP is in traditionally Democratic Kentucky. Mississippi: odds heavily